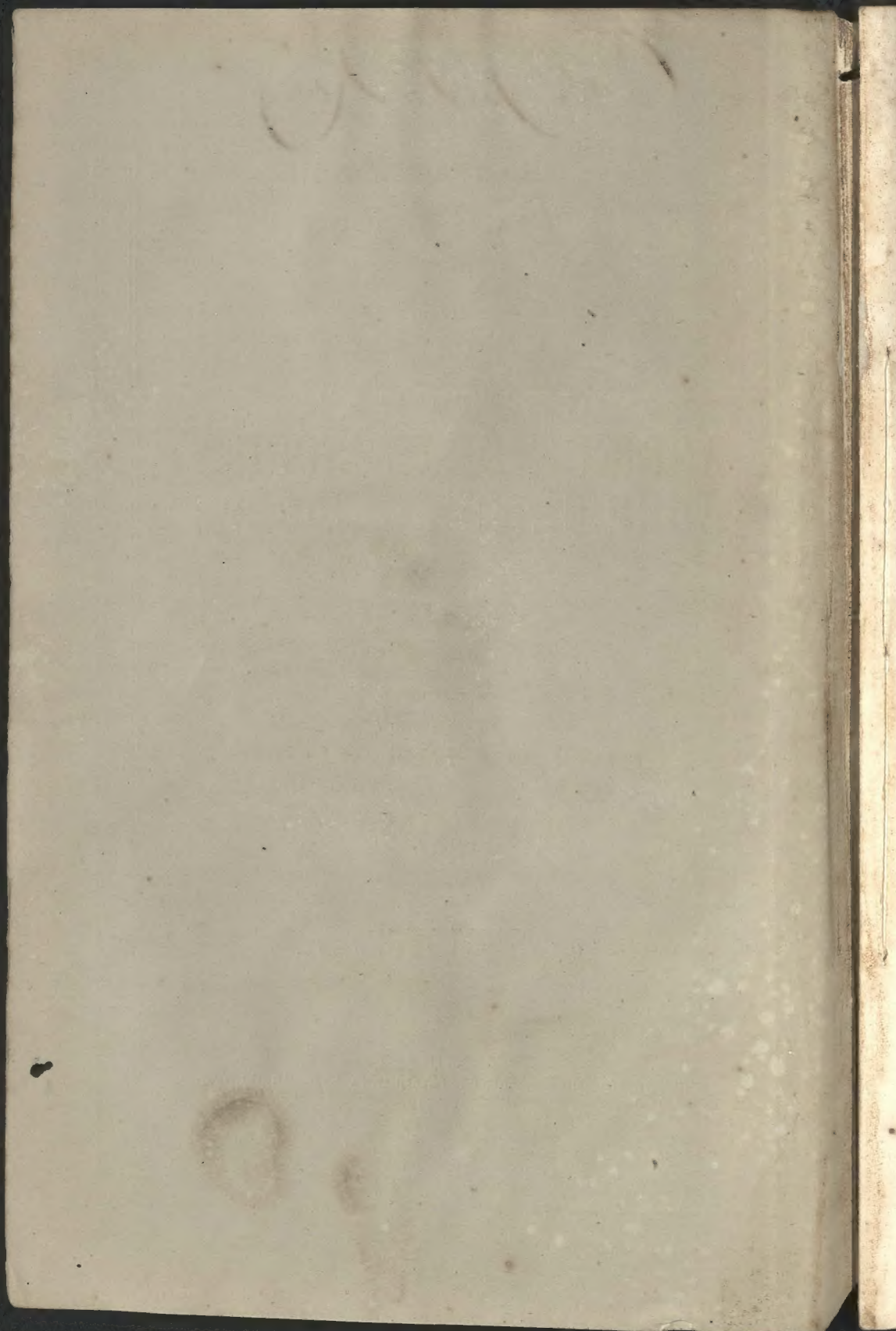


Doct. J. B. King

TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
NANTUCKET
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
FOR
1869:
TOGETHER WITH A
LIST OF PREMIUMS
OFFERED FOR 1870.

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.

NANTUCKET:
HUSSEY & ROBINSON, PRINTERS—INQUIRER AND MIRROR OFFICE.
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OF THE

AMERICAN SOCIETY

OF THE HISTORY OF THE

AMERICAN PEOPLE

AND THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

1870

OFFICERS FOR 1869.

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Society was held at their room on the 26th of October, 1868, and the following-named members were elected officers for the year A. D., 1869, being the thirteenth year of the existence of the Society:

President,

AUGUSTUS FRANKLIN.

Vice-Presidents,

FREDERICK C. SANFORD,
OBED STARBUCK,

WILLIAM H. WAITT,
EDWARD F. EASTON.

Secretary,

ALEXANDER MACY, JR.

Treasurer,

GEORGE W. MACY.

Standing Committee on Crops,

JAMES THOMPSON,

JOSEPH VINCENT,

RICHARD E. BURGESS,

WILLIAM B. STARBUCK,

CHARLES C. FOLGER.

Representative to State Board of Agriculture for ensuing three years,

JAMES THOMPSON.

THE FIFTY-FIVE YEAR

The following Annual Report of the Society was
sent to the Board on the 21st of January, 1885, and
the following is a summary of the same, as given by
the Rev. A. B. Smith, the President of the
Society of the Year.

REPORT OF THE

President

For the Year 1884-1885. BY A. B. SMITH,
President.

REPORT OF THE

Secretary

For the Year 1884-1885.

By the Secretary, J. B. SMITH.

For the Year 1884-1885.

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For the Year 1884-1885.

By the Secretary, J. B. SMITH.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE FOURTEENTH
CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR,
OF THE
NANTUCKET AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

It becomes the pleasing duty of your Secretary again to report the continued prosperity of our Society. Amid all the vicissitudes incident on the prostration of the leading occupation of the inhabitants of this county—whale-fishery, and unprecedented emigration from our shores to the South, West and California, the interest of Agriculture has steadily increased. Better cultivated farms and gardens, and improved native stock and foreign breeds, are to be seen all over our island. The indications are favorable to continued progress in high farming and stock breeding.

The Fourteenth Annual Exhibition of the Nantucket

Agricultural Society was held on Wednesday and Thursday, the 29th and 30th of September, 1869. Every effort was made that was expedient with the means of the Society, to procure a steamer to run excursion trips from New Bedford during Fair days, but they were unavailing, and no inducements of low fare being offered, there was a sensible diminution in the number of visitors from abroad. Being without the attractive feature of a band of music at the grounds, it somewhat affected the interest and number of visitors at the Cattle Show, but with this exception, the attraction was as great as on any former year.

AT THE GROUNDS.

The number of herds of cows was less than last year, but the display of neat stock was excellent in quality. Our ex-President, James Thompson, Esq., and President, Dr. Augustus Franklin, exhibited some excellent Alderney stock worthy of premiums at any fair in New England. President Franklin exhibited one 8 years' old cow, one 4 years' old do., and one 18 months' old heifer—pure Alderneys. James Thompson exhibited a fine herd of six cows, three heifers and four bulls,—“Don Pedro,” 6 years old, “General Sherman,” 2 years old, “Wellington,” 3 months old, and “Diamond,” 3 months old, all pure-blooded Alderney stock. Frederick C. Sanford, Esq., exhibited one 15 years' old cow, one 2½ years old, one fine bull, “Prince,” 1½ years old, one bull calf six months old—all excellent Alderneys. Simeon Lewis exhibited one cow and two heifers, fine Alderneys; also, one short horn cow and heifer, and one fine Alderney bull, “Ethan Allen,” 2 years old. Edward Hammond exhibited one 2 years' old Alderney heifer; Bailey R. Cornish, one Alderney bull, “Napo-

leon," 2 years old, an excellent animal; Joseph Vincent, an excellent Ayrshire bull calf; Fletcher Gardner exhibited a superior 18 months' old heifer. Would refer you to the very elaborate and excellent report of the Committee on Thorough-breds, for list of awards and full description of the merits of stock.

There was a fine exhibition of new class stock, Grade, being half or more than half pure blood. Dr. Augustus Franklin exhibited one 18 months' old heifer; L. A. Hooper an excellent herd of seven cows, one 1 year old heifer, and two calves; Thomas Gibbs a one-half-Alderney cow; Bailey R. Cornish, three heifers, half-Ayrshire, one 1 year old, and one calf; Alfred Folger, Jr., one half-Alderney heifer, 17 months old; Benjamin Sheffield, one half-Alderney, 16 months old; Edward Hammond, one half-Alderney, 2 years old, one do. yearling; Edward F. Easton one three-fourths-Alderney heifer, 2 years old, one one-half do., 2 years old; Charles G. S. Austin, one half-Alderney cow, 4 years old, one half-Alderney yearling, and one half-Ayrshire calf; Thomas Gibbs, one 2 year old half-Alderney, with calf; James Reyot, one half-Alderney calf, 5 months old; John O'Connell, two half-Alderney yearlings; Henry Coleman, one half-Ayrshire cow, 5 years old. Thirty-three head of this class were exhibited, and sixty-four head of Grades and Thoroughbreds.

The exhibition of native cows was much smaller than last year, the number of herds being less. John O'Connell exhibited one herd of six cows, Bailey R. Cornish one 2 year old cow, Alfred Folger, Jr. one cow, 7 years old, Charles G. S. Austin one 5 years old, one 4 years, one 3 year old heifer, and two calves; Edward Boden one yearling heifer. For list of awards would refer to reports of Committees.

The entries of Family Horses were as follows: one by Dr. A. Franklin, Simeon Lewis, James Thompson, William Nixon, Charles Swain and William Chadwick.

They were all excellent carriage horses, active, well-trained and docile in every respect, and fast travellers on the track. See report of Committee for description and awards.

There was a fine exhibition of Stallions, Mares and Colts. John J. Backus entered his excellent stallion, "Prince," 5 years old, for which he received the first premium, \$10. Dr. A. Franklin entered his mare "Jenny," for which the first premium of \$5 was awarded him; James T. Worth, a mare, to which the second premium of \$4 was awarded.

Four Years' old Colts.—L. A. Hooper's "Charlie" received the first premium of \$4.00; W. H. Smith's "Rachie" the second premium of \$3.00. William R. Easton entered a very fine and noble-looking colt, "Lady Webster."

Three Years' old Colts.—Albert C. Bartlett's "Fanny" received the first premium of \$4.00; Edward Hammond's "Newton" the second premium of \$3.00; Obed Starbuck entered an excellent one, and Simeon Lewis a fine one.

Two Years' old Colts.—James Thompson's "Juno" received the first premium of \$3.00; his "Rocket" the second premium of \$2.00; Franklin H. Folger and William R. Perkins each exhibited a fine colt.

One Year old Colts.—One exhibited by William H. Smith, received the first premium of \$2.00, and one by Edward Hammond received the second premium of \$1.

Suckling Colts.—Dr. A. Franklin's "Harry" received the first premium of \$2.00; James Thompson's "Robin" the second premium of \$1.00; James T. Worth entered a very fine colt.

Draught Horses.—Simeon Lewis received the first premium for best draught horse, \$4.00; R. E. and D. W. Burgess received for second best draught horse,

second premium, \$2.00; Simeon Lewis exhibited a noble pair of draught horses.

The show of Hogs was smaller than last year.—James Thompson received for Chester County sow and six pigs the first premium of \$5.00; Richard E. Burgess received for sow and pigs, the second premium of \$3.00; also, for seven pigs 8 weeks old, the first premium, \$4.00; James Thompson exhibited a very fat hog of heavy weight and very rapid growth, showing the superior quality of the "Chester County" over other breeds for rapid increase of weight. He received the first premium for fat hog, \$4.00.

Some very excellent Sheep stock was on exhibition. A. H. Ward received the first premium for a noble Cotswold buck, \$3; for Southdown buck, first premium, \$3; for Southdown sheep, first premium, \$5; and a gratuity of \$1 for Southdown lambs; George C. Gardner received the first premium for a fine lot of mixed blood sheep, \$4; second best lot mixed blood lambs, \$3; Joseph M. Folger, for a lot of mixed blood sheep, the second premium, \$3; for mixed blood lambs, the second premium, \$2.

The show of Poultry was very good. James Thompson, for his flock of Brahmas, received the first premium, \$3.00; Charles G. S. Austin received for a variety of mixed Brahmas, the second premium, \$2; Lewis H. Wendel, for his coop of fowls, the third premium, \$1; Bailey R. Cornish, for his flock of native hens, a gratuity of 50 cents; James Thompson, for the best lot of six ducks, received the first premium, \$2; R. E. & D. W. Burgess, for their lot of six ducks, the second premium, \$1; John O'Connell, for coop of ducks, a gratuity of 50 cents; L. A. Hooper, for ten China geese, the first premium, \$3; and John O'Connell the second premium, \$1.

At 2 P. M., the exhibition of Plowing came off; but one entry was made; the plowing was excellent, and

Simeon Lewis was entitled to receive the first premium, \$5. Subsequently, on the second day of the Fair, Thursday, Sept. 30th, there was a fine exhibition at 2, P. M. Six entries were made, and it was the greatest feature of attraction at the grounds. Freeman Lewis, it was decided by the committee, was the most successful ploughman, and received, by the unanimous consent of the other competitors, the second and third premiums, \$4 and \$3.

There was some excellent driving on the track, by Messrs. F. C. Sanford, James Thompson, Drs. Franklin and Marsh, John M. Bovey and others, but no trotting on time. See report on Equestrian Performances for riding, by competitors in that branch. They were good horsemen.

The weather was remarkably pleasant, the air balmy and warm for the season, during both Fair days; and they were fair days in every sense to those who were at the ground.

AT THE HALL.

The exhibition was opened on Wednesday evening by Vice-President William H. Waitt, the President, Dr. A. Franklin, being unable to attend. Mr. Waitt introduced Hon. Leverett Saltonstall of Boston, a delegate from the State Board of Agriculture, who favored the audience with an eloquent address, in which he spoke very favorably of the soil of our island, of the exhibition of vegetables, fruits and flowers, and paid a complimentary tribute to the ladies and gentlemen who had contributed towards the Fair and arrangement; also spoke in high terms of the kindness he had received in his short visit, and of the generous hospitality of his host. He seemed pleased with the exhibition of stock at the Grounds, and being an intelligent stock raiser and agriculturist, his opinion was entitled to much weight. His short visit will long be remembered with pleasure by the officers of the Society and all others

who were fortunate enough to have a personal interview with him. We regret his engagements were such that he could not be with us on the second day of the fair.

A very entertaining concert of vocal and instrumental music was given by the Nantucket Glee Club, consisting of Mr. J. W. Hallett and his able assistants, Messrs. Edwin Colesworthy, B. G. Tobey, A. B. Robinson, J. Freeman, J. F. Baxter and A. T. Mowry, and Mrs. J. W. Hallett, Mrs. A. T. Mowry and Miss Mary Abbie Hallett. Some of the pieces were rendered in an exquisitely tasteful style, and elicited the highest commendation of the audience, evincing talent and training unexcelled by any performances at home or abroad. All present were indebted to them for an exceedingly pleasant and rare musical treat.

A fine Essay was presented by Dr. Arthur E. Jenks. It was an able effort of the Doctor's, setting forth briefly and significantly the high objects of the Society, and steady aim of the friends of Agriculture, and the Nantucket Agricultural Society, to continue faithful to the cause, amid all opposition and the dubious tones of croakers around us. A fine tribute was paid to the officers of the Society. The essay was read in his usual felicitous manner.

Our former townsman and fellow co-worker in the Society, James M. Bunker, Esq., made a short and excellent speech; the tone was encouraging from an old friend to the Society, and one who loved his native Island.

Judge E. M. Gardner was called to the front, and made one of his stirring speeches, full of humor, wit and sentiment, containing many important suggestions for future action.

The appearance of the Hall was as usual very tasteful. The decorations having been commented upon in former years, it seems but a repetition of eulogy to again say that the flowers were beautifully arranged in

the centre-piece, and the tables were neatly and tastefully covered with a variety of delicious specimens of fruits, fancy-work—rich designs, needle-work, &c., &c. Please see reports of Fruit, Flowers and Fancy Work, for elaborate description of delicious fruits, beautiful flowers, and rich, ingenious designs of fancy work. These reports are very ably written and complimentary to the donors. Much credit is due to Mr. James H. Gibbs and his efficient corps of assistants, for their labors in the decoration of the Hall. Much praise is due Mrs. J. W. Cartwright and her assistants for their unwearied labor in decorations, display of articles on the tables, and the centre-piece of flowers; the latter was beautifully formed and presented a fine floral arch. Around the hall, on the walls, were appropriate mottoes. Over the rostrum—"Agriculture obeys the laws of Nature, and Science attends her mandates." On the East side—"Seed time and harvest are the gifts of God." On the South end—"He gives us rain from Heaven, and fruitful seasons." On the West side—"Our sheaves are ripe with promise." Over the table in the Northeast corner of the Hall, upon which were exposed articles for sale for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society, was this motto:—"Despise not one of these little ones." Where all was attractive, the centre arrangement of bright beautiful flowers, interwoven with green, forming arches from which were pendant trellis work, and the bright variegated plumage of artificial birds perched on the topmost green, which seemed so much like songsters of life and beauty, that you almost fancied you heard their warbling, formed an enchanting feature.

The vegetable room was well filled with choice samples from luxuriant fields and gardens. See report of committee for description. The butter case had rich yellow and delicious flavored samples, of superior quality. Over the door was this motto:—"The honest Husbandman is Nature's Nobleman."

An excellent Cheese was on exhibition by Mr. Chas. W. Gardner; a broom of home manufacture was on exhibition by Mr. J. H. Craven, made from broom corn of native growth. Success to Mr. C., in his laudable home manufactory.

The ladies and gentlemen deserve much praise for their labor and taste in decorating the hall; and a high meed of praise is especially due to those who have continued faithful in their efforts for many years. Our thanks are due to all who in any way have contributed to the display of stock on the ground, or articles in the hall.

The exercises at the Hall closed at 10 P. M., on Thursday, at which time the Ball was opened in the Atlantic Hall. The music was by Israel Smith's quadrille band, from New Bedford. It was a very pleasant party, and the music was excellent. There were but few guests present from abroad, there not being any direct excursion boat from New Bedford. We can congratulate all the friends of agriculture upon the fact that our Society and its Annual Exhibitions are continued successes. Respectfully yours,

ALEXANDER MACY, JR., *Secretary.*

REPORTS.

Vegetables.

Your Committee on Vegetables have attended to the duty assigned to them, and would submit the following report, viz:

The number of contributors to this department was twenty, and some of the collections contained a large variety. Messrs. D. W. & R. E. Burgess exhibited 12 black pumpkins, 10 marrow squashes, 10 Hubbard do., 3 varieties of potatoes, 3 crookneck winter squashes, 4 yellow scalloped do., 4 white do., do., 6 crookneck summer do., 4 boxes multipliers, large and small onions, 1 do. top multipliers, 1 basket yellow Danvers onions, 1 do. red onions, 6 early Jersey cabbage, 6 drumhead do., 6 yellow globe beets, 6 mangel wurtzel do., 1 box turnip blood do., 1 box flat English turnips, 1 do. long French do., 1 basket Italian do., 1 lot ruta бага do., 1 lot English white Jersey do., 1 pail yellow-eyed beans, 1 variety Nantucket corn, 1 do. sweet corn, 1 do. pop corn, 1 lot carrots. This was the largest and best collection in the hall, and we award to him the first premium, \$5.

Joseph M. Folger exhibited 12 black pumpkins, 6 heads of cabbage, 7 Hubbard squashes, 4 turban do., 1 lot Italian turnips, 1 basket turnip beets, 1 pail Jackson white potatoes, 1 lot Davis' seedling do., 1 lot Prince Albert do., 1 lot yellow-eyed beans, 1 lot top-over corn, and 7 crookneck summer squashes. This was the second largest and best collection, and we award to him the second premium, \$4.

James Thompson had 6 very large heads of cabbage, 1 basket Garnet potatoes, 1 do. early Goodrich do., 1 do. early rose do., 1 lot red onions, 12 mangel wurtzel beets, 12 yellow globe do., 12 ruta бага turnips, and 12 carrots. This was the third largest and best collection, and we award to him the third premium, \$3. The potatoes were very fine of their varieties.

Charles W. Gardner exhibited 10 black pumpkins, 7 summer crookneck squashes, 10 white spine cucumbers, 1 lot "London" improved ruta бага turnips, 1 do. pea beans, 1 do. yellow-eyed beans, 1 do. buckwheat, 1 do. oats, $53\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre, 1 do. Jenny Lind potatoes, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of seed was planted, which produced 133 lbs., 1 lot Garnet potatoes, 1 dozen Nantucket corn, and 1 marrow squash, a superior one. This collection was a very good one for the varieties, and we award to him a gratuity of \$3.

George H. Gardner exhibited 1 basket ruta бага turnips, 1 box Jackson White potatoes, 1 do. Garnets, 2 bunches Nantucket corn, very handsome, 1 bunch white pop corn, very beautiful, 1 box white and yellow-eyed beans, 4 New Jersey hybrid cucumbers, 1 bag common oats, and we award to him \$2 for his collection.

Hiram C. Folger exhibited 1 basket Italian turnips, 1 do. top-over corn, raised on the commons without manure, 1 do. yellow and sugar beets, 1 tub of onions, 1 box red-eyed beans, 1 do. yellow-eyed do., 1 tub Berkley potatoes, 4 Hubbard squashes, 2 black pump-

kins, 1 bunch sweet corn, and we award to him \$2 for his collection.

William Warren exhibited 1 basket Jackson White potatoes, 1 bunch parsnips, 4 mangel-wurtzel sugar beets, 4 yellow globe beets, 1 basket white Chenango potatoes, 4 large pumpkins from one vine, 1 bunch yellow top-over corn, 4 turnip beets, and we award to him \$1 for the collection.

William Bartlett exhibited 1 tub of Jackson White potatoes, 1 basket Garnets, 1 box barley, 1 do. Norway oats, 1 do. common oats, 1 do. beans, 2 bunches corn, and we award to him \$1 for his collection.

William Nixon exhibited one bunch, 1 dozen ears early white corn, 3 turnip beets, very large, 4 yellow globe beets, 4 Hubbard squashes, 2 heads of cabbage, 2 black pumpkins, 3 carrots, 3 parsnips, 1 dish Garnet Chili potatoes, 1 do. Early Goodrich do., 1 do. apple do., 1 do. St. Helena do., and we award to him \$1 for his collection.

James H. Cary exhibited 4 heads of cabbage, 10 Hubbard squashes, 6 varieties corn, 12 do. beans, 2 do. potatoes, Davis Seedlings and Jackson Whites, 1 sample broom corn, 1 beet, some peanuts on the vine, and we award to him \$1 for his collection.

Andrew R. Worth exhibited 10 Hubbard and marrow squashes, 3 Nantucket pumpkins, 2 varieties Nantucket corn, 1 box barley, 1 sample yellow-eyed beans, 1 do. mottled-cranberry do., and we award to him \$1.

Capt. Samuel B. Swain exhibited 2 black pumpkins, 6 beets, 4 carrots, a lot of Jackson White potatoes, and we award to him 75 cents.

Alfred Folger, Jr., exhibited 1 basket Berkley seedling potatoes, raised at Siasconset, 1 lot Chenango potatoes, and we award to him 50 cents for his collection.

Charles A. Burgess exhibited 1 basket Roanoke potatoes, and we award to him 50 cents.

Henry C. Pinkham exhibited 1 basket of seedling

and Jackson White potatoes, 1 basket Early Rose do., and we award to him 50 cents.

Joseph Mitchell, 2d exhibited 2 marrow squashes, very fine, and we award to him 50 cents.

Robert B. Coffin exhibited a basket with a family of ears of corn named John Rodgers and his family, and a cluster of potatoes named Joseph and his brethren, and we award to him 25 cents.

George S. Wilber exhibited one basket Jackson White potatoes, nineteen to a peck, 6 blood carrots, and we award to him 50 cents.

Jesse Craven exhibited a fine specimen of a home-manufactured broom, the broom corn raised upon the Island, and we award him 50 cents for the specimen.

John W. Cook exhibited a stalk of pop-corn with very fine corn ripened upon it, and we award to him 25 cents.

For the best show of oats, we award to George H. Gardner 50 cents.

For the best show of beets, we award to William Warren 50 cents.

For the best show of cabbage, we award to James Thompson 50 cents.

For the best show of barley, we award to William Bartlett 50 cents.

For the best show of carrots, we award to James Thompson 50 cents.

For the best show of onions, to D. W. and R. E. Burgess, 50 cents.

For the best show of potatoes, to James Thompson, 50 cents.

For the best show of Indian corn, to Hiram C. Folger, 50 cents.

For the best show of pumpkins, to Charles W. Gardner, 50 cents.

Your Committee have exceeded the amount appropriated by the Society for this branch of premiums,

\$3.25, and respectfully ask you to grant the recommendation, and allow \$33.25 for awards on vegetables.

In making our awards the present year, we would say that in no year since the formation of the society has the duty been more agreeable or satisfactory than in this, from the fact that the display of vegetables uniformly excelled in size and quality the exhibitions of former years, thus showing a decided improvement in the method of cultivation among our farmers. It will be gratifying to our agriculturists to know that it was the opinion of the State Delegate and also of those friends who visited us from abroad, that our show of vegetables cannot be excelled by any similar exhibition in New England, expressing at the same time a very favorable opinion of the capabilities of our soil when properly managed.

In view of the increasing importance of Agriculture as a means of subsistence in the country, your Committee would offer a few suggestions relative to a method of fertilizing the soil not heretofore practised among us. We refer more particularly to the ploughing in of green crops. The scarcity and consequent high price of manure on the Island, creates an imperative demand for some cheaper method of rendering the land productive, and your Committee believe that such a method will be found in the practice above referred to. According to the best information which the Committee have been able to obtain, the practice has been attended with entire success in those sections where it has been adopted, and should like results be obtained here, it would certainly be of great importance to our agricultural interests.

In order to convey to our farmers some idea of the practical utility of this system, the Committee would here introduce a statement made to one of their number by a gentleman from Illinois, who visited the Island in the summer of '66 and '67, and spent some time in

looking over the land and noticing the capabilities of the soil, and being himself a practical farmer, his opinion should be entitled to some consideration. Said he, why is it that so large a portion of your Island lies uncultivated, while so many of your people are seeking employment? Simply because the land is barren and unproductive. But why not go to work and make it productive? Because the expense of manure, &c., would make it cost more than it would yield. Then, said he, make it without manure. As this idea struck us as being the quintessence of absurdity, our only reply was a prolonged stare. The gentleman seemed amused at our perplexity, and presently inquired whether we had ever practised ploughing under green crops as a means of manuring the land. We replied, that as far as we knew, no such practice had ever obtained in this county, and expressed our doubts as to its being any cheaper than the ordinary way of manuring. To this he replied that he would relate the experience of a neighbor of his, which came under his own observation, and which might perhaps tend to alter our views on the subject.

Some six years ago, said he, there came a man from the Eastern States to Illinois, and located on a tract of barren land, for which he paid five dollars per acre. Having exhausted his means in purchase of the land, he commenced work for his neighbors, and as soon as he had earned enough to purchase seed, he had the land ploughed and sown with mammoth clover. This crop in due time he ploughed under, and then put in barley, which at maturity he cut as high as possible, turning under the stubble, and threshing out the grain, which he sold for enough to pay the expense of seed and ploughing, leaving a surplus equivalent to one dollar and a quarter per day for each day's work which he himself had done on the land. This process he repeated, and at the end of five years, the land was in a con-

dition to raise one hundred bushels of corn to the acre, and other crops in proportion. He is now offered two hundred dollars per acre, which he refuses. Now, said he, I have passed over hundreds of acres of your commons, which I consider better land to begin this process upon than the land of which I have been speaking.

In view of the above statement, the Committee would suggest to the Society the propriety of ploughing an acre of ground in their enclosure, with the view of testing this method for the benefit of the agricultural community. The experiment is worth trying, and we believe it would pay its own expenses.

So many conditions are to be observed for the growth of vegetables, that the subject demands the most careful research. Climate, soil, planting and cultivating are the requisites for growth. We are all aware that much of our island soil is very light and sandy, with but little depth. Constant crops in former years have nearly exhausted hundreds of acres of upland. Cultivating without manures has been the ruinous policy: this spoliation system has to a serious extent impaired the productiveness of our common and undivided lands. The practice of seeking the greatest possible production at the least possible cost, has impoverished the soil on thousands of acres of the more fertile lands of other states. Where cultivation has been easy, past generations have taken ever from the soil, giving little in return, leaving to their successors the almost hopeless task of restoring what their ignorance or stupidity had destroyed, and many of the present generation are too faithful imitators of the practice of their ancestors. Men buy land too often for the same use as they do cattle, to wear out. Measuring the result by the money received, they consider the business profitable. Were all to adopt this system, the earth would soon become a barren waste.

We have a number of mineral chemicals which are being tested for fertilizers by the scientific agricultural

world. Guano is thought by some to be excellent for grain or vegetable crops. Potash is said to be the most valuable mineral alkaline substance that can be used, as it decomposes the mineral substances in the earth. This may be returned to the soil in wood ashes; they contain nearly all the mineral elements necessary to vegetation. Common salt may be safely used with manures, as it decomposes vegetable and mineral matter. Lime is a powerful agent, and will in many ways benefit the soil, and hasten vegetation. It is said that two hundred pounds of lime and two bushels of salt mixed together, dry-slack under cover. Sow the mixture on the surface in the fall; cultivate in if sown in the spring, to incorporate with the soil. If for potatoes, use a little in the hill; from four to five hundred pounds of lime to the acre is a fair dressing. Bones are of great value; they contain one-third organic and two-thirds mineral; many other minerals may be applied to soils with success, as restoratives. Soils may be improved by mixing one with another; if clay predominates, it should be amended by sand; if the soil is too sandy, by an admixture of clay.

Close and intelligent observation will enable every farmer to determine what character of land is best adapted to each crop, and what crops should succeed each other. We want more labor and a rotation of crops. An eminent agriculturist has said "we not only want more capital, but we want more labor, a great deal more of it." There is nothing in which our farmers come so short as in the employment of labor on their farms. The profit comes from skilful working of the land.

We would not overlook the value of our barn and stable composts, for they are the most important resources we have for fertilizers, but the amount is by far too limited for our hay lands, cereals and tillage, and substitution must be resorted to for vegetables.

Time and space will not allow us to more than hint at these systems by which our lands may be made much more productive. We believe that maximum crops of from 75 to 100 bushels of corn, and 300 to 400 of potatoes to the acre can easily be produced by skill and labor on some of the lightest lands in our county.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER MACY, JR., } Committee.
GEORGE K. LONG, }

Fruit.

The Committee on Fruit, after a careful examination, report their awards and recommendations of gratuities, as follows:—

GRAPES.

For the best collection of house grapes, we award the first premium, \$5.00, to James Thompson, who exhibited three varieties, viz: Black Hamburg, Rose Chasselas, and Syrian, all beautiful specimens; the bunches of Syrian were of mammoth size, the largest we ever saw.

Samuel King exhibited five varieties, viz: Black Hamburg, White Hamburg, Rose Chasselas, White Sweetwater, and Muscat of Alexandria. This being the second best collection, we award him the second premium, \$3.00.

OUT-DOOR GRAPES.

For the best single dish of either variety, we award as follows: Elisha Parker, for the best single dish of Hartford Prolifics, a premium of \$1.00.

Joseph Sylvaro, for best single dish of Isabellas, a premium of \$1.00.

Very handsome Hartford Prolifics were exhibited by Joseph B. Macy, Thomas Snow, and Mrs. John J. Gardner, and very fine Isabellas by Mrs. H. B. Hayden,

Charles K. Manter and Franklin Worth, for which we recommend a gratuity of fifty cents each.

PEARS.

Samuel King exhibited fifteen varieties, and to him we award the first premium, \$5, for the best collection.

James Thompson exhibited fine specimens of six varieties, but the number of some of the kinds being less than that required by the standard for premium, we recommend a gratuity of \$2.00.

For the best single dish, we award to David C. Baxter the premium of \$1.00, for a very beautiful specimen of Bartletts.

George W. Macy, Samuel C. Wyer and Isaiah Folger, exhibited fine specimens, for which we recommend a gratuity of 50 cents each.

APPLES.

Samuel King, for the best collection of apples, seven varieties, all very handsome, we award the first premium, \$3.00.

Lewis H. Wendel exhibited two dishes very handsome Swain apples, for which we recommend a gratuity of 50 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Samuel B. Swain, one dish Maria Louise pears, and one dish orange quinces, a gratuity of 50 cents.

Edwin Colesworthy, one dish Lawton blackberries, a gratuity of 25 cents.

Mrs. William Bartlett exhibited specimens of very fine cranberries, hops and watermelons. We award her a gratuity of 50 cents.

Charles W. Gardner, for a basket of gherkins, a gratuity of 25 cents.

Edward Boden, one box sweet corn, a gratuity of 50 cents.

Charles G. Coffin, George H. Gardner, and Obed

Starbuck exhibited very handsome cranberries, for which we recommend a gratuity of 50 cents each.

To Charles W. Gardner, for very handsome specimens of cranberries on the vines, a gratuity of \$1.00.

The largest cranberries on exhibition, were those shown by Richard E. Burgess, for which we recommend a gratuity of 75 cents.

Mrs. Benjamin G. Smith, one dish cranberries and jar mixed pickles, gratuity, 50 cents.

Samuel King exhibited one dish ripe orange peaches, gratuity, 25 cents.

Mrs. Robert Foster, one dish peaches, large size but very green, gratuity, 25 cents.

Very handsome fig tomatoes were exhibited by Alexander Macy, Jr., and large red, egg, and other varieties by William Warren, Mrs. Benjamin Field, and Charles E. Gardner, for which we recommend a gratuity of 25 cents to each contributor.

Mrs. Andrew M. Myrick exhibited a fancy fruit piece—a basket with all the fruits and vegetables of the season, neatly and tastefully arranged—for which we recommend a gratuity of 75 cents.

Mrs. William B. Mitchell exhibited a basket of fruits and flowers, very neatly arranged, for which we recommend a gratuity of 50 cents.

A very beautiful apple of mammoth size—a California production—was on exhibition, having been contributed by our former townsman, Oliver W. Easton, Esq., of San Francisco.

For the Committee,
WILLIAM H. WAITT.

To the Executive Board of the Nantucket Agricultural Society:

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee on Flowers respect-

fully report, that we consider the place assigned to us by you to be something more than an ornamental one. The Botanist could readily demonstrate how much the Farmer owes to his discoveries, and how closely connected is Agriculture with Floriculture. The gardener, who would introduce to the market any new varieties of fruit, must skilfully deal with pollen, stamen and pistil, or in other words, with the *essential parts of flowers*. The whole secret of hybridization, to which art the world owes so many improvements in the product of both orchard and vineyard, was sought out, detected and made known by the experimental and practical florist. There is, then, a substantial, business side to the matter we have in hand.

But your Society has had better reasons than these for the attempt to encourage the cultivation of flowers.

The love of the beautiful helps to make men nobler and better. It is refining and elevating. It is a love of something not because of the physical good it can do us, but because it ministers to the higher qualities of the mind. It is unselfish and kindly; keeping the heart susceptible to the just and proper claims of others. There is a refining influence in all beautiful things which our benevolent Creator intended for the good and blessing of his children. To the intelligent mind has been given the capacity to apprehend and to enjoy this influence. Favored is that man, peculiarly favored, who has ability to read the momentous and touching lessons of the Flowers; and more highly favored still is he, who is permitted to appropriate the comfort, the joy, the hope which these lovely emblems were designed to impart. Since the hour when the Son of our God chose their glowing petals to be his vouchers, they have been welcomed by grateful believers in him at the bedside of the invalid; at the marriage altar they have been silent but eloquent tokens of the Father's love; and at the funeral they have revived the gladdening

Hope and Trust which belonged to the household of God. How we should miss their graceful forms and brilliant, inimitable colors on all festive occasions! How appropriately they adorn the place of our worship! Refined and *tender-hearted* genius, the round world over, has been eager to recognize and to accept the ennobling influence of Flowers.

"Were I, O God, in churchless lands remaining,
Far from all voice of teachers or divines,
My soul would find, in flowers of thy ordaining,
Priests, sermons, shrines."

Your Committee regret that the valuable suggestion of our immediate predecessors has not been better heeded, and that no examples of experiments in wild flowers were offered at the late exhibition. The skilful botanist, from whose pen came the report on Flowers of last year, reminded us that "the Flora of Nantucket is quite extensive, embracing many plants which are really deserving a place in our gardens, and might be improved to an indefinite extent," and his advice was that "every florist strive to improve the species now common, so that the premium for the best single flower might not remain unclaimed." Your Committee are unable to award that premium at present.

The Committee award the premiums as follows:

For the best and largest collection of flowers, the highest premium of \$3 to Mrs. James Thompson.

The second premium of \$2 to Mrs. J. B. King.

The third premium of \$1 to Mrs. George W. Macy.

For cut flowers, the best show, the first premium of \$2 to Miss Mary P. Swain.

For the second best show, to Mrs. E. P. Fearing, \$1.50.

For the largest collection of house plants, a premium of \$3 to Mrs. Lewis H. Wendel.

For the best bouquet, to Miss Hattie Thompson, 75 cents.

To Mrs. Lucretia C. Snow, gratuity, 75 cents.

To Miss Susie Joy, gratuity, 75 cents.

To Edward Higgins, gratuity, 75 cents.

To Mrs. William B. Mitchell, \$1.

In behalf of the Committee,

THOMAS DAWES.

Plowing.

To the Officers and Members of the Nantucket Agricultural Society :—

GENTLEMEN :—Your Committee on Plowing have attended to the duty assigned them, and submit the following report :

The weather was propitious, and notwithstanding there was another competition of a different character on the grounds, at the same time, most of the people in attendance were attracted to the spot where were drawn in line, six stalwart men, with their fine looking teams, waiting for the wave of the handkerchief as the signal for starting. When given, the teams settled themselves into their collars, and the sods began to roll over, with scarce any apparent effort from either teams or men; the latter following their plows without any pushing, twisting, or extra exertion for mere show. No swearing or hallooing was heard, except an occasional "Hi ! Johnny !" or "Slow ! Tommy !" spoken in a moderate tone of voice; whips were unemployed and useless, and appeared to be borne merely as emblems of the occupation of the bearers.

The first entry was by Stephen Gibbs, with a Prouty & Mears plow, No. 22. The second by James Thompson's team, with a Nourse plow, No. 2½, held by Thomas Ayers. The third by Freeman Lewis, with a meadow C plough. The fourth, by Richard E. Burgess, with an Eagle plow, No. 2. The fifth by Charles W. Gard-

ner, with a Holbrook stubble plow, No. 64. The sixth and last, by Edward C. Joy's team, with a sod C plow, held by George B. Starbuck.

The plowing was done in a workmanlike manner, and invariably to the depth required by the rules. The competition was strong, and the merits of the work done by the several men, teams and plows, were strongly contested, so much so that the committee's judgment was well tested in their decision; but taking into consideration the time, beauty of execution, and appearance of the soil after the last furrow was turned, we are constrained to award the premium to Freeman Lewis, for the best plowing.

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| WILLIAM B. STARBUCK, | } Committee. |
| JOSEPH M. FOLGER, | |
| JOSEPH VINCENT, | |

Stallions, Mares and Colts.

The Committee on Stallions, Mares with Colts by their sides, and Suckling Colts, having attended to the duty assigned them, make the following report:

There was but one entry of Stallions. John J. Backus entered his stallion "Prince," five years' old, which we consider worthy the first premium, \$10.

For mares with colts by their side:

There was one entry by Dr. A. Franklin, "Jenny," to whom we award the first premium, \$5.

One by James T. Worth, to whom we award the second premium, \$4.

Four years' old colts:

There were three entries. One, "Charlie," by L. A. Hooper, to whom we award the first premium, \$4.

One, "Rachie," by William H. Smith, to whom we award the second premium, \$3.

One, "Lady Webster," by William R. Easton, which

we thought a very nice colt, apparently very kind and gentle.

Three years' old colts:

There were four entries; one, "Fanny," by Albert C. Bartlett, to whom we award the first premium, \$4.

One, "Newton," by Edward Hammond, to whom we award the second premium, \$3.

One by Obed Starbuck, and one by Simeon L. Lewis.

Two years' old colts:

There were four entries; two by James Thompson; "Juno," for which we award him the first premium, \$3, and "Rocket," for which we award him the second premium, \$2.

Franklin Folger and William R. Perkins, each exhibited one, both of which were fine looking animals.

One year old colts:

There were two entries; one by William H. Smith, to whom we award the first premium, \$2.

One by Edward Hammond, to whom we award the second premium, \$1.

Of Suckling Colts there were three entries; one, "Harry," by Dr. A. Franklin, to whom we award the first premium, \$2.

One, "Robin," by James Thompson, to whom we award the second premium, \$1.

One by James T. Worth, which we considered a very nice colt, but not quite equal to the other two.

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| A. M. MYRICK, | } Committee. |
| JOHN GRAY, | |
| THOMAS E. GIBBS, | |

Family, Draught, Trotting and Walking Horses.

Your Committee on Family, Draught, Trotting and Walking Horses, respectfully submit the following report:

Of Family Horses, there were five entries, as follows: James Thompson, William Nixon, Augustus Franklin, Charles Swain, and William Chadwick. All of these animals were horses of merit, which made it the more difficult in awarding the premiums. Your committee, after a careful consideration, have awarded as follows:

To Dr. Augustus Franklin, the first premium, \$4; this being an excellent animal, and very desirable Family Horse.

To Charles Swain was awarded the second premium, \$3; and to William Nixon, the third premium, \$2.

For the best pair Family Horses, the first premium, \$5, was awarded to Simeon L. Lewis.

Of Draught Horses there were two entries, to which the committee awarded as follows; to Simeon L. Lewis, the first premium, \$4; and to Richard E. Burgess the second premium, \$2; both of these horses did the work admirably.

On Trotting and Walking Horses there were no premiums granted.

For the Committee,

CHARLES H. JAGGAR.

Thorough-bred Stock.

The Committee on Thorough-bred Stock respectfully report, that the exhibition this year was very creditable. There was not so great a number of animals, taking in natives, grades, and blood stock as at the last fair, but the value of the stock in money was far in excess of last year. The largest part of the thorough-breds were Alderneys, and although the animals exhibited did not constitute much more than half the number on the Island, yet there were enough to show that many gentlemen are turning their attention to this kind of

stock. There are those in our midst who are croaking about Alderneys, and pretending to fear that the "bubble will soon burst," and that the price of this class of cows will fall down to natives, and even below. Your committee at present are not apprehensive of any great falling off in the demand for Alderneys. Their reputation for producing a large proportion of cream is not disputed. The only answer is that "if they only give half as much milk," then double the proportion of cream is just equal, except that the farmer has only half the quantity of skim-milk for his pigs. All that sounds well if it were true. But the record of various herds, here and elsewhere, shows that from the Alderneys about as large a quantity of milk is obtained as from the best natives. Now we do not pretend to say that the best native cow in the state does not give more milk and more butter than the poorest Alderney. But what we will say is that fifty Alderney cows, taken indiscriminately, will give more milk than fifty natives, and more than twice the amount of butter, on the same feed. If this be true, there is no danger of getting a surplus of these cows on hand at present. As a "gentleman's cow," she is acknowledged to be head and shoulders beyond any other cow. A person of means, who keeps one cow to supply his own table, can get a nicer milk and a better butter from an Alderney than from any other cow. The average price of Alderney butter in the large cities, is fifty per cent. more a pound than any other kind.

When it is remembered that according to the last United States census, 1860, the number of cows in the United States was nearly *nine millions*, (8,581,735) and that among this somewhat extensive herd, there was in 1869, this very last spring, little more than *one thousand* Alderney cows in the whole republic, there is not much danger of a surplus at present.

The record, as we gather it from Charles Wyllis El-

liot, Esq., who publishes the table in the September number of the New York Galaxy, is as follows:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Massachusetts, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 298 |
| New York, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 202 |
| New Jersey, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 164 |
| Pennsylvania, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 111 |
| Maryland, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 104 |
| Connecticut, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 60 |
| Rhode Island, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 46 |
| Ohio, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 35 |
| Kentucky, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 22 |
| Missouri, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 15 |
| Vermont, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 |
| Maine, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| Total, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1,058 |

There seems to be some confusion in the minds of many, and some among them breeders even, with reference to the Alderney and Jersey cows. The vessels which trade at the Channel Islands usually touch at Alderney last, and so were reported in London as having arrived from that island with cows, which, though really from Jersey, were thus called Alderneys.

The island of Jersey, just alluded to, is in the English Channel; is about twelve miles long and six broad, containing about forty thousand acres. The northern coast is a high, rocky bluff, rising nearly four hundred feet from the sea, and then gently sloping away to the south. It contains about sixty thousand people, and is productive enough to maintain them. In 1868 it was found that there were on this island, six thousand four hundred and twenty cows. The English have been for sixty years drawing from this stock, and America for the last twenty years. There is more of a mania to-day among the rich men of England for the Jersey cow, than there is in the United States. The price now of a fine Jersey, which was once about £10, has gone up to £40 or £50. The effect of this continual drain has been a loss to the island of its best cows, so that now the most competent judges admit that "better specimens exist

now in this country, than can be found in the island of Jersey, and that many herds in England are greatly superior to any herds in Jersey."

Now why is this desire for these expensive cows? Is it all a whim? Is it only because of her beauty? If such be the case, England has been pursuing a shadow and a phantom for more than sixty years.

Mr. Morton, of Farmington, one of the most distinguished breeders, says, "seventeen years' experience convinces me, unqualifiedly, of their superiority as butter makers."

Judge George, of Orange County, N. Y., says: "I have bred Durhams, Ayrshires, and Devons, and I think the Alderneys *decidedly* more profitable for butter."

Mr. Goodman, of Berkshire, "has made a pound of butter from five quarts of milk."

Messrs. Converse and Flagler's account of their own two cows, "Lady Milton," and "Cream Pot," is perhaps unequalled. It is as follows, for June, July, and August, 1868: "Lady Milton," product, milk, 1595 quarts; product, butter, 249 pounds and a fraction. "Cream Pot," product, milk, 1533 quarts; product, butter, 239½ pounds.

Our farmers will notice that we speak of the Jersey cow as a butter cow only. The farmer who simply wants the most milk to sell by the quart, meaning to kill off his calves when they are very few days old, that his cans may be filled, might find it more profitable to him to have Ayrshires, or grades, or good natives. In fact, we have no doubt that the Ayrshire, for cheese and quantity of milk, is ahead of the Jersey. Yet we have no doubt that a farmer who intends to sell milk and raise his own stock for that purpose, will do a great deal better by having thorough-breds, whether Shorthorns, Ayrshires or Devons, than natives or grades.

There are but few who appreciate the quantity of milk used in the United States. The trade for a single

locality is enormous. In to the city of New York alone, each day there comes a great stream of milk over the Harlem road, another over the Erie railroad, another over the New Haven, another by the Hudson, and still another by the Long Island. Twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of milk a day comes flowing into this one city. More than \$9,000,000 worth a year.

The milk in this county for the last ten years, has increased to an average of five quarts a day to each cow, from about three quarts. Now, when we remember that the number of cows in the states, is this day over four millions, and the annual value of their milk is over six hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars, what a vast work would the farmers do to increase that, as we have in Nantucket, two-fifths. Who would be mean enough to talk about repudiation, when the national debt of the country can be paid in about three years out of the milk pails of the United States alone?

There are farmers who undertake to keep cows, and neither feed them well, nor house them well. To such it makes but little difference whether they have Ayrshires or Alderneys, natives or grades; they will have a lot of poor cows, let them come from what stock they may. A man who keeps more cows than he can feed, who has a dirty and ill-ventilated stable, will not only have sickly cows, but his milk will be rank and strong, his butter bad, and his cheese worse. Dirt, except when scattered on a man's pastures, never produced a farthing to a farmer. There is no economy in dirt. The good farmer keeps no more cows than he can feed well. If you go about the state, you will find poor cows and poor farmers. But the poor farmer is altogether the poorer of the two. A poor farmer will make a good cow into a poor one, almost as by miracle: while, on the other hand, a good farmer will make a very fair cow from a poor one, or fat her at once for the shambles. If poor farmers could be disposed of in some such summary way, it

would be a blessing to the country, and a day of jubilee to the cows.

A man that will starve or abuse such a mild, beautiful, forbearing and *Christian* animal as a cow, is fit only for the loneliness of the desert. Even when she is kicked, and sworn at, and half fed, and when maternal affection is most strong, we take from her her first-born, that she would like to lick, and ramble about the green pastures with, so that we may make money from her yield of milk, she still turns up her mild eye in calm resignation, and goes uncomplaining to her poor and slovenly shelter, without a murmur, or a look of reproach. What human beast would submit uncomplainingly to such a fate?

Your committee award the premiums for thoroughbred stock, as follows:

For the best herd of Jersey cows, to James Thompson, the first premium, \$10.00.

For best Jersey cow, first premium to James Thompson, for cow "Pansy," \$5.00.

To Dr. A. Franklin, second premium, \$4.00, for cow "Katie."

To F. C. Sanford, for the best two years' old heifer in milk, "Young Beauty," the first premium, \$4.00

For best Jersey two year old, not in milk, Edward Hammond, first premium, \$3.00.

For best one year old Jersey heifer, "Minnie," to Fletcher Gardner, first premium, \$2.00.

For the best Ayrshire calf, to Joseph Vincent, \$1.50.

For best Jersey calf, to James Thompson, for "Lottie," first premium, \$1.50.

The committee also recommend a gratuity equal to the first premium on Jersey cows, to Mr. Ward, for his Shorthorn full blood.

For the Committee,

E. M. GARDNER.

Grade Stock.

To the Nantucket Agricultural Society:

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee to whom was intrusted the care of inspecting and reporting on the stock of Grade Cattle entered for premium and otherwise, at the show, would respectfully submit the following as their decision on the merits of the various entries of such stock:—

There were thirty-four head of cattle of this description entered, on which we would recommend the following awards:

To L. A. Hooper, for his herd of seven cows, the first premium, \$8.00.

To Thomas Gibbs, for his half-Alderney cow "Maggie," the first premium, \$4.50.

To Henry Coleman, for his half-Ayrshire cow "Ida," five years old, the second premium, \$3.50.

To Edward F. Easton, for his half-Alderney heifer "Beauty," two years and seven months old, in milk, the first premium, \$3.50.

To Edward F. Easton, for his half-Alderney heifer "Bessie," two years and four months old, in milk, the second premium, \$2.50.

To Bailey R. Cornish, for his half-Ayrshire heifer "Sarah," two years old, the first premium, \$2.50.

To Edward Hammond, for his half-Alderney heifer "Isabella," the second premium, \$1.50.

To Alfred Folger, Jr., for his half-Alderney heifer "Dollie," seventeen months old, first premium, \$1.50.

To Bailey R. Cornish, for the best calf, "Carrie," eight months old, the premium of \$1.25.

Simeon L. Lewis entered one cow, "Buttercup," one-half Shorthorn and one-half grade Jersey, four years old, a very nice animal; likewise, "Rose," one-half Shorthorn and one-half Jersey, rather finer than the

other; also, a one year old heifer, named "Newton heifer," one-half Jersey, and one-half Shorthorn—a beautiful animal of her description.

Charles G. S. Austin entered "Lizzie," a one-half Alderney cow, four years old, which had many points of a good cow, and "Daisy," a half-Alderney yearling heifer, very nice; "Topsy," a one-half Ayrshire cow, ten years old—a good-looking creature.

Dr. Augustus Franklin entered one three-quarters Alderney heifer, "Lottie," eighteen months old, with very nice points.

L. A. Hooper also entered a one year old grade heifer, and two calves each two months old; these three were very fine.

Bailey R. Cornish, besides those before mentioned, entered "Hattie," one and one-half years old, one-half Ayrshire; "Emma," one-half Ayrshire, one year old, and "Lizzie," a one year old grade.

Benjamin Sheffield entered a very pretty half-Alderney heifer, "Fanny," sixteen months old, and weighing 690 pounds.

Edward Hammond entered another heifer, "Flora," one year old.

Thomas Gibbs also entered "Topsy," a half-Jersey cow, twenty-six months old, with a very fine calf by her side.

John O'Connell entered "Lottie," a half-Alderney heifer one year old, and very promising; also, "Ellis," a half-Alderney yearling, very fine.

James Reyot entered a very fine and clean built half-Alderney heifer, five months old, called "Blossom," for which the committee would recommend a gratuity of 50 cents.

For the Committee,

WILLIAM B. STARBUCK.

blood sheep, \$3.00; the second premium on mixed blood lambs, \$2.00.

MATTHEW MACY, }
BAILEY R. CORNISH, } Committee.

Fat Hogs.

Your Committee on Fat Hogs, would submit the following report :

We award to James Thompson the first premium for a fat hog, \$4.00.

DAVID W. BURGESS, }
BENJ. F. WYER, } Committee.

Hogs.

The committee on Hogs report that they have attended to the business assigned them :

They award to James Thompson, for a Chester Co. sow, and six pigs, the first premium, \$5.00.

To Richard E. Burgess. for sow and pigs, the second premium, \$3.00.

To Richard E. Burgess, for seven pigs, 8 weeks old, the first premium, \$4.00.

For the Committee,
C. G. S. AUSTIN.

Poultry.

Your committee on Poultry, make the following report:

We award to James Thompson for his variety of Brahmas, the first premium, \$3.00.

To Charles G. S. Austin, for his variety of mixed blood Brahmas, the second premium, \$2.00.

To Lewis H. Wendel, for his coop of Fowls, the third premium, \$1.00.

The committee would recommend a gratuity of 50 cents to Bailey R. Cornish, for flock of native hens.

There were three entries of ducks. We award to James Thompson the first premium of \$2.00; to D. W. and R. E. Burgess, the second premium, \$1.00, for six ducks; and recommend a gratuity of 50 cents to John O'Connell, for a coop of ducks.

There were two entries of geese; one by L. A. Hooper, and one by John O'Connell. We award to L. A. Hooper, for ten China geese, the first premium, \$3.00. To John O'Connell, the second premium, \$2.00.

For the Committee,

R. E. BURGESS.

Bread.

Your committee on Bread have attended to the duty assigned them, and report:

One loaf wheat bread, No. 1, made by Miss Lizzie Thomas, with the following statement: "1 pint of milk, 1 tablespoonful of potato yeast, half teaspoonful of salt, and three pints of flour;" for which we award her the first premium, \$2.00. No. 2, by Miss Avis Folger, with the following statement: "The bread was made of Massachusetts flour, mixed with milk and water, potato yeast, and a little salt: made at night and baked in the morning." We award her the second premium, \$1.50.

There was one loaf of cake by Miss Delia H. Folger, to whom we award a gratuity of 50 cents.

EMMA GARDNER,

MARY F. WYER,

ELIZA BURGESS,

} Committee.

Butter and Cheese.

The committee to whom was referred the subject matter of Butter and Cheese, respectfully report that

they have made the necessary examination, and came to the conclusion that

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| No. 1, George H. Gardner, was entitled to the first premium, | \$4.00. |
| No. 3, Edward Boden, the second premium, | 3.00. |
| No. 5, Joseph M. Folger, third premium, | 2.00. |
| No. 6, Charles F. Swain, fourth premium, | 1.00. |

Nos. 3 and 4, William Bartlett and Bailey R. Cornish are entitled to, and we do hereby award to them a gratuity of \$1 each. There were six parcels or packages offered, and all excellent; there were degrees of difference, but they were slight; and all having done so well, we think all should be rewarded; hence the gratuities to Messrs. Bartlett and Cornish.

The only cheese offered, was a fine-looking sage, by Charles W. Gardner, and to him we award a premium of \$2.00. Respectfully submitted,

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| WM. R. EASTON, | } Committee. |
| REUBEN CHASE, | |

Manufactured Articles.

Your committee on Manufactured Articles, report the following awards:

To Charles H. Gibbs, for four boxes kitchen and fancy soap, and one tub soft soap, \$5.00.

To Rowland Folger, for best lot rattan baskets, \$2.00.

To Mrs. L. H. Wendel, for lot of hosiery and knit goods, \$2.00.

To Benjamin Jones, for one lot tobacco, \$1.00.

To Master Willie Codd, for model of pilot boat, 50 cents.

To Master Henry M. Waitt, for three brackets, 50 cents.

To Mrs. Sarah Parker, for wool and yarn, 25 cents.

The American Tedder, and the Self-Adjusting Hay

Rake, were exhibited on the Grounds by Allen Smith, agent for the American Plow Co., of Boston. They are both well-known labor-saving implements, and certainly work admirably.

James Thompson exhibited on the Grounds a hand thrasher, which works very well indeed.

For the Committee,

ANDREW R. WORTH.

Fancy Articles.

Your Committee on Fancy Articles respectfully submit the following report:—

Four beautiful patchwork quilts, of excellent workmanship, were exhibited; one on exhibition by Mrs. Chadwick, made of silk and very handsome, the committee desire to make honorable notice.

Miss Jennie Adams, a knit bed-spread containing many pieces, and showing skill and industry, \$1.00.

Mrs. Eunice Adams, a patchwork quilt, very neatly made, 50 cents.

Mrs. Carrie Macy, a patchwork quilt very neatly made, 50 cents.

Elizabeth F. Macy, a mahogany chair with worked worsted seat in design, shading and execution faultless, \$2.00; also, by the same contributor, a camp-stool of fine workmanship.

Miss Emma Crosby, for the largest contribution of fancy work, worsted, crochet and tatting, all very beautiful, we award \$2.00.

Miss Susie Starbuck, a handsome mahogany chair with worsted cover, that took a premium last year.

A sofa cushion, very handsome, worked by an elderly lady, and entered by Miss Mary B. Swain, 75 cents; also, three pairs of slippers by the same contributor, one pair of special notice, 50 cents.

Miss Susie Starbuck, worked worsted and bead

bracket, very handsome, which attracted much notice. \$1.50.

Miss Amelia Sanford, a bracket worked in worsted and beads of elegant pattern, and very beautiful. Great taste was evinced in the execution of these two brackets, of which we would make honorable mention, \$1.50.

Miss Lucretia F. Macy, sofa cushion cover very beautifully worked in worsted, \$1.00.

Mrs. Dr. Fearing exhibited a beautiful worsted tidy, not entered for premium.

Mrs. William C. Swain, a handsome worsted tidy on canvas, 50 cents.

Miss Minnie Myrick, a handsome pair of slippers, 25 cents.

Miss Mary R. Wilber, two handsome worsted tidies, 50 cents.

Miss Lizzie Thompson, a very handsome worsted tidy, 50 cents.

Miss Sharley Baxter exhibited four very fine paintings, worthy of much praise, \$1.00.

Miss Lina Thompson, a beautifully executed picture of a cross, cut with a pen-knife from perforated paper, with great nicety and perfection, deserving special notice, \$1.00.

Mrs. Craven, a hair piece of exquisite workmanship, showing much skill and ingenuity, and forming a valuable picture, we take pleasure in awarding \$2.00.

A splendid chromo of a cross surmounted by flowers, was on exhibition. It was very beautiful and worthy of great praise.

Crochet tidies and tatting of many different patterns, were offered for exhibition, all very neatly executed, and showing much taste and skill on the part of the exhibitors.

Miss Judith Chase, two crochet tidies and one done in colors, 75 cents.

Miss Lottie Cleveland, a handsome knit tidy in two colors, 50 cents.

Benjamin Cleveland, a pretty tidy in cotton, 25 cents.

Mrs. Mary Abby Hussey, three handsome tidies, white and in colors, 50 cents.

Miss Mary B. Gardner, canvas crochet tidy, 25 cents.

Miss Susie E. Morse, three crochet mats, very handsome, also one pair finely knit hose, 50 cents.

Miss Hattie Wyer, tatting set, very neatly done, 25 cents.

Miss Susie Coffin, a beautiful tatted pocket handkerchief, equalling an imported article, 50 cents.

Miss Emma Pitman, a tatted collar very neatly done, 50 cents.

Miss Stella Chase, tatted collar of fine workmanship, 50 cents.

Miss Lulu Thompson, handsome canvas tidy, 25 cents.

Mrs. Benjamin G. Smith exhibited the only specimen of machine work, which was done on white silk in a very perfect manner, and would defy competition both in execution and correct stitching, and we would award to her the first premium, \$3.00.

Some very good knitting of superior workmanship was offered. Miss Nancy Jones, one pair knit hose and garters, finely done, 25 cents.

Mrs. Robert Folger, four fine rag mats, knit with needles, a new style, manifesting ingenuity, 25 cents.

Mrs. Joseph Enas, two bead baskets, 25 cents.

Mary E. Starbuck, handsome frames in imitation of coral, 25 cents.

The display of fancy articles was smaller than in former years, but the work was all of new designs, and added greatly to the success of the exhibition. The committee have exercised impartial judgment in making the awards with the limited sum allowed them, and it has been their endeavor to render justice to all, by the

use of the numbers entered for premium instead of names.

We hope that a livelier interest in this peculiar department will be evinced at our next annual Fair. Our report is brief, but no amount of argument will move the artist's fingers. Taste, a love for the beautiful, with a willing devotion to the work, will contribute the specimens of cunning design and execution, so we purpose to say but little. Our encouragement is genuine, and the few who have wrought, have done well. Our ladies can do more. Are they willing?

ARTHUR E. JENKS,
MRS. JAMES THOMPSON, } Committee.
MRS. SAMUEL B. SWAIN, }

Equestrian Performances.

The committee on Equestrian Performances, make the following report :

The competitors for the prizes were John Gray, William H. Chadwick, Charles C. Barrett, and Timothy F. Clisby.

William H. Chadwick being the best rider in the judgment of the committee, we award him the first premium, \$4.00.

To Charles C. Barrett, the second premium, \$3.00.

To Timothy F. Clisby, the third premium, \$3.00.

Mr. Gray's accident, in being thrown from his horse, prevented his winning a prize.

For the Committee,
JOSEPH MARSHALL.

Reports.

At a meeting of the Executive Board, held on Mon-

day, Nov. 29th, the following awards were made for the three best reports, viz :

To Alexander Macy, Jr., for report on Vegetables, the first premium, \$8.00.

To Edward M. Gardner, for report on Thoroughbreds, the second premium, \$6.00.

To James Thompson, for report on Crops, the third premium, \$4.00.

For best statement of course pursued in raising a premium vegetable crop, to James Thompson, \$3.00.

For best experiment on manure, with statement, to James Thompson, \$10.00.

Crops.

To the Nantucket Agricultural Society :

Your committee on Crops, beg leave to offer the following report :

In so doing, allow us to here remark, that we are disappointed in not having a larger number of entries to present to your honorable body ; as from the large and excellent display of vegetables at the hall at the late exhibition, we were induced to believe that lands which yielded such well-developed grains and other crops, would be worth the time and interest of those having produced them, to further display their well cultivated fields, the keeping correct accounts, and extra care and cultivation. is entitled to a large share of credit for the better feeling which is enjoyed from having a profitable result.

Every farmer should be as careful to make minutes of the planting and preparation of the soil, &c., as the merchant or manufacturer does upon any contract he undertakes ; otherwise, he has no reliable data on which to base his next year's operations. It is urged that the farmer has no time while at work, or in the fields over-

seeing his help, to allow the keeping of accounts; but let him look around at his own or neighbor's losses by such neglect, when for want of a little care and trouble to have a small hand book by him, in which to make all entries of passing events, as well as accounts of cost of time and labor on such or such a job, date of planting, number of loads manure, and time of applying same. If such a course is pursued, he becomes so identified with the several crops and their cost and management, as to become familiar with all the details; and thus again he is enabled to impart his knowledge to others, which is of mutual benefit to both.

We award to Charles W. Gardner, the first premium, \$6.00, for a crop of corn, and the second premium, \$4.00, for a crop of oats.

To James Thompson, the first premium, \$6.00, for a crop of oats; the first do., \$4.00, for a crop of beets; the first do., \$5.00, for a crop of carrots; and the first premium, \$5.00, for a crop of turnips.

For the Committee,

JAMES THOMPSON.

Statement of a crop of Corn raised by Charles W. Gardner, in the town of Nantucket, 1869.

What was the crop of 1863? Grass, to 1869.

What manure was used, and how much? Compost of barn manure, forty loads to the acre, twenty bushels to the load.

What is the nature of the soil? Sandy loam.

When, and how many times ploughed, and how deep? The first of April, six inches deep.

What other preparation for the seed? Harrowed.

Cost of ploughing and other preparation? Three dollars per acre.

Amount of manure, in loads of thirty bushels, and how applied? Manure spread broadcast, in the month of February.

Value of manure upon the ground? One dollar per load.

When, and how planted, and the amount and kind of seed?—Planted 25th of May, 3 1-2 feet apart, with native seed.

Cost of seed and planting? Seed, 50 cents; planting, \$2.00.

How cultivated, and how many times? Twice, both ways, hoed once.

Cost of cultivation, including weeding and thinning? Cultivating, \$2.00; hoeing, \$2.00.

Time and manner of harvesting? Stalks cut the 24th of September; corn cut and husked the 10th of November.

Cost of harvesting, including the storing and husking or threshing? Cost of cutting, \$1.00; of husking, two cents per bushel.

Amount of straw, stover, or other product? About two tons, \$20.00; 147 bushels of sound corn, weighing 48 pounds to the basket.

Statement of a crop of Oats raised by Charles W. Gardner, in the town of Nantucket, 1869.

What was the crop of 1868? Beets and turnips.

What manure was used, and how much? Barn manure; sixty loads to the acre, twenty bushels to the load.

What was the crop of 1869? Oats.

What manure was used, and how much? None.

What is the nature of the soil? Clay loam.

When, and how many times ploughed, and how deep? Ploughed once, six inches deep.

What other preparation for the seed? Harrowed.

Cost of ploughing and other preparation? Five dollars per acre for ploughing and harrowing.

When, and how planted, and the amount and kind of seed? The 20th of April. One and one-half bushels of common white oats per acre.

Cost of seed and planting? \$1.00 per bushel; planting, fifty cents per acre.

Time and manner of harvesting? Mowed with scythes the 20th of August; threshed with machine the 1st of September; paid one-fifth for threshing; cleaned up 53 1-2 bushels oats, worth ninety cents per bushel.

Amount of straw, stover, or other product? One and one-half tons of straw, worth \$21.00.

Statement concerning a crop of Norway Oats raised by James Thompson, in the town of Nantucket, 1869.

What was the crop of 1867? Grass.

What manure was used, and how much? Barn-yard.

What was the crop of 1868? Corn, carrots and beets.

What manure was used, and how much? Barnyard, 40 loads to the acre.

What is the nature of the soil? Dark loam, clayey and sandy.

When and how ploughed, and how deep? In April, 1869; seven inches.

What other preparation for seed? Harrowed and raked.

Cost of ploughing, and other preparation? \$5.00.

Amount of manure in loads of twenty bushels, and how applied? No manure this year.

Value of manure upon the ground? No manure this year, 1869.

When and how planted, and the amount and kind of seed? April 21st; Norway Oats.

Cost of seed and planting? \$5.00 for seed, and \$1.50 for planting; \$6.50.

Time and manner of harvesting? Cradled in August.

Cost of harvesting, including the storing and husking or threshing? \$10.00.

Amount of straw, stover, or other product? Two tons straw, \$20.00; 55 bushels oats, at \$5.00, \$275.00; total, \$295.00; cost of cultivation, \$21.50; profit, \$273.50.

REMARKS.—I would suggest to farmers generally to grow oats or small grains more than is the custom among them in this place. If they would try an acre or two, and test the value compared with a corn crop, they most certainly would find the profit greatly in favor of the small grains; while the yield of the latter is fully equal in quantity to corn, the cost of producing is not half as much, while the grains are easy to feed out, and of nearly equal value, for all kinds of stock and for horses; in fact more healthy for all breeding animals, not having the heating character of corn.

Statement of same concerning a crop of Carrots.

What was the crop of 1867? Grass.

What manure was used, and how much? Barn-yard, at the rate of twenty loads, of twenty bushels each.

What was the crop of 1868? Corn.

What manure was used, and how much? Barn-yard, broadcast and plowed in, and hen manure in the hills.

What is the nature of the soil? Dark mould, and parts clay loam.

When and how many times ploughed, and how deep? In January, and May, 1869; nine inches.

What other preparation for the seed? Manured broadcast, sixty loads of twenty bushels each; cultivated in.

Cost of ploughing and other preparation? \$3.50.

Amount of manure, in loads of twenty bushels, and how applied? Fifteen loads broadcast, and plowed in.

Value of manure upon the ground? \$15.00.

When and how planted, and the amount and kind of seed? May 8th, one pound seed, long orange, by Worth's planter.

Cost of seed and planting? \$1.75.

How cultivated, and how many times? By hand plow, twice.

Cost of cultivation, including weeding and thinning? \$3.00.

Time and manner of harvesting? Middle of November. Cut off tops by weeding hoes and spade.

Cost of harvesting, including the storing and husking or threshing? \$6.00.

Amount of straw, stover, or other product? Tops worth \$2.00; 305 bushels carrots, at 30 cents, \$91.50; total value, \$93.50; cost, \$29.25; Profit, \$64.25.

REMARKS.—The crop of Carrots that I present for premium, was raised on land that was in corn in 1868; the yield of corn was fifty-eight bushels to the acre; was plowed on the 17th of January, 1869, and in April was manured at the rate of 40 loads of 20 bushels each, green barn manure, and then cross ploughed and harrowed. On the 8th of May it was planted with one of Worth's seed sowers: hoed the first time entirely with hand hoes, afterwards twice with truckle hoe and hand hoe. The land was mostly a dark, heavy soil, one portion rather clayey. The carrot is one of the most profitable crops the farmer can raise, and no one should be without from one-eighth to one-half acre. If properly prepared, and seasonably cultivated, it can be raised as cheaply as any other crop.

Statement of same concerning a crop of Ruta Bagas.

What was the crop of 1867? Potatoes.

What manure was used, and how much? Barn-yard, thirty loads to the acre.

What was the crop of 1868? Mangel wurtzels.

What manure was used, and how much? Barn-yard, forty loads to an acre.

What is the nature of the soil? Clay loam.

When, and how many times ploughed, and how deep? Once, in May, eight inches.

What other preparation for the seed? Harrowed.
 Cost of ploughing and other preparation? \$1.50.
 Amount of manure, in loads of twenty bushels, and how applied?
 Forty loads, broadcast and ploughed in.
 Value of manure upon the ground? On one-quarter acre, \$10.00.
 When, and how planted, and the amount and kind of seed? June
 23d. Sking's improved Ruta Bagas.
 Cost of seed and planting? Seed, 50 cents; planting, \$1.50.
 How cultivated, and how many times? By hand hoe, twice.
 Cost of cultivation, including weeding and thinning? \$4.50.
 Time and manner of harvesting? Nov. 15th. Pulled by hand.
 Cost of harvesting, including the storing, and husking or threshing?
 \$5.00.
 Amount of straw, stover, or other product? Tops for stock, \$2.00;
 167 bushels, at 40 cents, \$66.80; total, \$68.80; cost, \$23.00; net profit,
 \$45.80.

REMARKS.—The Ruta Baga crop is one of the most profitable the farmer can raise. He can plant and prepare land at a time of season just after all the spring crops are in, and before haying comes on. Then, if the land is well prepared just at the time of planting, which can be done by hand, if it does not exceed one-fourth of an acre in extent, if good land, and well prepared, and hoed twice during the season, will yield equal to 500 to 600 bushels to the acre. They can be grown, gathered, stored and kept with less cost and trouble than any other root crop, and if fed to hogs, sheep or colts, in fact to any farm stock, their value will be seen in the hay mow, and the better condition of the cattle in the spring.

Statement of same concerning a crop of Mangel Wurtzel Beets.

What was the crop of 1867? Grass and hay.
 What manure was used, and how much? Barn-yard, 15 loads of
 twenty bushels.
 What was the crop of 1868? Corn.
 What manure was used, and how much? Barn-yard, 15 loads.
 What is the nature of the soil? Clay loam.
 When, and how many times ploughed, and how deep? In January
 and April, nine inches.
 What other preparation for the seed? Harrowed and raked.
 Cost of ploughing and other preparation? \$1.50.
 Amount of manure, in loads of twenty bushels, and how applied?
 Fifteen loads, broadcast, and plowed in at second plowing.

Value of manure upon the ground? \$15.00.

When, and how planted, and the amount and kind of seed? May 8th, 1 1-2 lbs. long red and yellow mangel wurtzel.

Cost of seed and planting? \$1.50.

How cultivated, and how many times? Truckle hoed, and cleared of weeds by hand, twice.

Cost of cultivation, including weeding and thinning? \$3.00.

Time and manner of harvesting? Middle of November; hauling and topping.

Cost of harvesting, including the storing and husking or threshing? \$5.00.

Amount of straw, stover, or other product? Tops, to feed to stock, \$2.00; 218 bushels beets, at 30 cents, \$65.40; cost \$26.00; net profit, \$39.40.

REMARKS.—The root crop to the farmer, is what the pork barrel is to the housewife, a never-failing source of retreat for a change of food or diet. The same rule holds good with the lower animals as with man; neither will thrive or grow fat on one kind of food; therefore it behooves every farmer to lay in a good supply of roots, and they are a crop that can be grown to greater profit than any other farm crop. Take for example, an acre of land, that with thirty loads of manure will produce three tons of hay, will produce twenty-five to thirty tons of roots, at about the cost of the hay; while the hay would be worth \$60, the roots would be worth \$150.

To the Nantucket Agricultural Society:—

Allow me to make the following report on the best experiment with manures, which has been developed in the past season by its use on grass, grain and hoed crops:

In November of 1868 I had three loads of twenty bushels of clear cow dung placed in a heap, and one load clear cow dung and two loads of green peat just dug out. These were composted and heaped like the other in November. Both lay till March, when they were worked over and spread on ten rods each, and between these two, a like ten rods, was spread three loads of barn-yard compost, made of sea-weed, sods, peat, horse, cow and hog manure, well worked by forking and hogs. The result of these was most perceptible during the season, but the grass on all was better than each side, where but a slight coating of peat and coal ashes was applied. The whole of the land was manured in 1868. In the Spring a cut of hay was taken off at the rate of 1 3-4 to 2 tons to the acre. This year the amount

of hay on the three above-mentioned pieces was full 2 1-2 tons to the acre.

In another trial, I made a compost of coal ashes and some gas lime and peat, as three to one. In March the whole was worked over by forking, then lay two to four weeks, and then spread on rye crop, which land was in oats the year before (1868). The rye was sown in November, '68, and hay seed in April, '69. The portions which were covered with the compost manure were wonderfully marked, and are as distinct as if a line had been drawn through the lot just in the strips where spread from carts. There was no manure on the land in '68, but in '67 it was in corn, manured and ploughed in, and dressed in hills with Pacific guano.

One other trial I made, on land well manured in January and ploughed in eight inches, and in April again ploughed. On the 8th April planted potatoes with clear kelp, two rows, and kelp, peat and lime two rows, alternate, for ten rows each. Compost was one load kelp, three of peat, and one cask of lime. At each putting on of lime the whole heap was wet with six gallons of water. This was allowed to lay for about four weeks. The potatoes received half a shovelful to the hill, and in sixty days from planting, the Early Rose potatoes were as large as hens' eggs in the compost, and at three months were all about alike in maturity and equal in quantity with those planted with clear kelp. Thus it is evident that kelp is equal to any sort of manure that can be manufactured by composting of different materials; but if the expense attending the gathering and carting is above the cost of lime and peat, we are enabled to obtain at a much less cost of time and transportation a compost of equal value; but in the use of either, the land should be well manured broadcast and plowed in, as the roots of potatoes extend far beyond the range of hill of tubers which require the land to be impregnated with a fertilizer that can be approached by every fibre of the growing plant; while the kelp or compost acts as a perfect mulch through the dry season, when the potatoes require the largest amount of moisture.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES THOMPSON.

THE NANTUCKET
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
WILL HOLD ITS FIFTEENTH
CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR,
ON
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
SEPTEMBER 28th AND 29th,
1870:

*And all persons are requested to contribute for Exhibition or
Premium, all things Useful or Ornamental, which they
can produce.*

THE SOCIETY
OFFERS THE FOLLOWING LIST OF PREMIUMS,
For the encouragement of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

OFFICERS FOR 1869-70.

Being the fifteenth year of the existence of the
Nantucket Agricultural Society,

President,

JAMES THOMPSON.

Vice-Presidents,

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| WILLIAM H. WAITT, | CHARLES H. JAGGAR, |
| EDWARD F. EASTON, | WILLIAM NIXON. |

Secretary,

ALEXANDER MACY, JR.

Treasurer,

GEORGE W. MACY.

Standing Committee on Crops,

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| AUGUSTUS FRANKLIN, | JOSEPH VINCENT, |
| RICHARD E. BURGESS, | WILLIAM B. STARBUCK, |
| CHARLES C. FOLGER. | |

PREMIUMS.

The following is a list of Premiums and Rules and Regulations adopted for the year 1870:—

FARMS.

For the best conducted Farms in the county, two premiums, \$25, 20.

TREES.

For the best lot of Pine or other Forest Trees, of not less than five acres, from seed planted within five years, two premiums, \$8, 5.
For the best lot of Fruit Trees, not less than twenty in number, and set out within three years, two premiums, \$5, 3.

SWAMP LAND.

For reclaiming Swamp Land, not less than one-half acre, one premium, \$6.

PLOWING.

For the best experiments in Plowing, with both oxen and horses, not less than six inches deep, two premiums, \$9, 6.

EXPERIMENTAL CROPS.

For the best acre of Corn, three premiums, \$6, 5, 4.

“ “ acre of Rye, one premium, \$5.

“ “ acre of Wheat, two premiums, \$5, 3.

“ “ half-acre of Potatoes, two premiums, \$6, 4.

“ “ acre of Oats, two premiums, \$6, 4.

“ “ acre of Barley, two premiums, \$6, 4.

“ “ acre of Hay, two premiums, \$6, 4.

“ “ quarter-acre of Beets, two premiums, \$4, 3.

“ “ half-acre of Turnips, three premiums, \$5, 4, 3.

“ “ quarter-acre of Carrots, two premiums, \$5, 4.

“ “ quarter-acre of Onions, two premiums, \$5, 3.

“ “ half-acre of Beans, two premiums, \$4, 3.

“ “ half-acre of Cranberries, two premiums, \$5, 3.

“ “ eighth-acre of Strawberries, two premiums, \$5, 3.

“ “ eighth-acre of Blackberries, two premiums, \$5, 3.

Two copies of “Flint on Grasses,” are at the disposal of the Committee.

VEGETABLES.

Premiums and gratuities on Garden Vegetables will be awarded, not exceeding in amount the sum of forty dollars.

For the best collection of Vegetables, three premiums, \$5, 4, 3.

For the best show of Indian Corn, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Pumpkins, and Cabbages, each fifty cents.

Two copies of “Harris on Insects” will be at the disposal of the Committee for awards of three dollars and upwards, in lieu of the premiums offered.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

HORSES.

For the best Stallion, \$10.

- " " Mare with Colt by her side, three premiums, 5, 4, 3.
- " " four years old Colt, raised in county, two premiums, 4, 3.
- " " three years old Colt, two premiums, 4, 3.
- " " two years old Colt, two premiums, 3, 2.
- " " one year old Colt, two premiums, 2, 1.
- " " Sucking Colt, two premiums, 2, 1.
- " " Walking Horse, tried on track, to walk around course (one-half mile) in seven minutes, two premiums, 2, 1.
- " " Family Horse, three premiums, 4, 3, 2.
- " " pair Family Horses, 5.
- " " Draught Horse, two premiums, 4, 2.
- " " pair Draught Horses, two premiums, 5, 3.

EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.

For the best Equestrian performance, for ladies and gentlemen, three premiums, \$4, 3, 2.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

THOROUGH-BREDS.

For the best herd of five thorough-bred Jerseys (and one of the five may be a bull), two premiums, \$10, 8.

For the best herd of five thorough-bred Ayrshires (and one of the five may be a bull), two premiums, 10, 8.

For the best thorough-bred Jersey cow, two premiums, 5, 4.

" " Ayrshire cow, two premiums, 5, 4.

" " Devon cow, two premiums, 5, 4.

" " two years old Jersey heifer, in milk, two premiums, 4, 3.

" " two years old Ayrshire heifer, in milk, two do., 4, 3.

" " two years old Devon heifer, in milk, two premiums, 4, 3.

" " two years old Jersey heifer, two premiums, 3, 2.

" " two years old Ayrshire heifer, two premiums, 3, 2.

" " two years old Devon heifer, two premiums, 3, 2.

" " one year old Jersey heifer, two premiums, 2, 1.

" " one year old Ayrshire heifer, two premiums, 2, 1.

" " one year old Devon heifer, two premiums, 2, 1.

" " Jersey calf, \$1.50.

" " Ayrshire calf, \$1.50.

" " Devon calf, \$1.50.

GRADES.

Voted, at the Annual Meeting, that the standard for grade cows shall be one-half thorough-bred.

For the best herd of grade cows, two premiums, \$8, 6.

" " grade cow, two premiums, \$4.50, \$3.50.

" " grade two years old heifer, in milk, two do., \$3.50, 2.50.

" " grade two years old heifer, two premiums, \$2.50, 1.50.

" " grade one year old heifer, \$1.50.

" " grade calf, \$1.25.

" " grade two year old heifers, two premiums, 3, 2.

NATIVES.

- For the best herd of native cows, two premiums, \$6, 4.
 " " native cow, two premiums, 4, 3.
 " " two years old native heifer, in milk, two premiums, 3, 2.
 " " two years old native heifer, two premiums, 2, 1.
 " " four two years old native heifers, two premiums, 3, 2.
 " " one year old native heifer, 1.
 " " calf, 1.

BULLS.

- For the best Jersey bull, three years old and upward, to be kept nine months in the county, two premiums, \$8, 6.
 For the best Ayrshire bull, 3 1-2 years old and upward, to be kept nine months in the county, two premiums, 8, 6.
 For the best Jersey bull, 2 years old and upward, to be kept nine months in the county, two premiums, 6, 4.
 For the best Ayrshire bull, 2 years old, to be kept nine months in the county, two premiums, 6, 4.
 For the best Jersey bull, one year old, two premiums, 4, 3.
 For the best Ayrshire bull, one year old, two premiums, 4, 3.
 For the best Jersey calf, two premiums, 2, 1.
 For the best Ayrshire calf, two premiums, 2, 1.

WORKING OXEN AND STEERS.

- For the best yoke of Working Oxen, three premiums, \$5, 4, 3.
 " " yoke of Steers, three years old, two premiums, 4, 3.
 " " yoke of Steers, two years old, two premiums, 3, 2.
 " " yoke of yearling Steers, 1.

FAT CATTLE.

- For the best pair of fat Oxen, weight to be not less than 3,000 pounds, first premium, \$8.
 For the best pair fat oxen, weight to be not less than 2,500 pounds, second premium, 6.
 For the best fat Ox, weight to be not less than 1,500 pounds, first premium, 5.
 For the best fat Ox, weight to be not less than 1,250 pounds, second premium, 4.
 For the best fat Cow, two premiums, 4, 3.
 " " fat Hog, two premiums, 4, 3.

HOGS.

- For the best Boar, two premiums, \$4, 2.
 " " Sow, with not less than six pigs, three premiums, 5, 3, 2.
 " " lot of six pigs and upwards, two premiums, 4, 3.

SHEEP.

- For the best Southdown Buck, pure blood, \$5.
 " " Cotswold Buck, pure blood, 5.
 " " Southdown Ewes, not less than five, two premiums, 5, 4.
 " " Cotswold Ewes, not less than five, two premiums, 5, 4.
 " " lot of not less than five Ewes, mixed blood, two premiums, 4, 3.
 For the best lot of Lambs, not less than five in number, two premiums, 3, 2.

POULTRY.

FOWLS.

- For the best lot of Fowls, not less than one Cock and six Hens, three premiums, \$3, 2, 1.
 For the best six Ducks, two premiums, 2, 1.
 " " flock of six Geese, two premiums, 3, 2.
 " " flock of six Turkeys, two premiums, 3, 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BREAD, BUTTER, CHEESE AND HONEY.

- For the best loaf of Wheat Bread, to weigh two pounds, with statement of process of making, and to be made by competitor, four premiums, \$2, 1.50, 1.00, 50 cents. All loaves on exhibition to be numbered, without any names attached.
 For the best loaf of Indian bread, with statement, 1.
 For the best lot of Butter, of not less than ten pounds, four premiums, 4, 3, 2, 1.
 For Cheese, the Committee will award gratuities, not exceeding in amount, five dollars.
 For the best display of Honey, two premiums, 2, 1.

FRUITS.

- The Committee will make awards for Fruits, amounting to not more than sixty dollars. To be distributed at the discretion of the Committee, ten dollars.
 For the best collection of house grapes, not less than three varieties, two premiums, \$5, 3.
 For the best collection of out-door grapes, not less than three varieties, two premiums, 5, 3.
 For the best collection of pears, not less than ten varieties, of eight specimens each, two premiums, 5, 3.
 For the best and largest collection of apples, not less than five varieties, two premiums, 3, 2.
 For the best single dish of grapes, of every variety, 1.
 For the best single dish of pears, of every variety, 1.
 Those receiving an award for best collection, cannot receive an award for a single dish, if in the collection.
 Three copies of "Harris on Insects" will be at the disposal of the Committee for awards of three dollars and upwards, in lieu of the premiums offered.

FLOWERS.

- For the best and largest collection of flowers, three premiums, \$3, 2, 1.
 For the best and largest collection of house plants, never before exhibited, 3.
 For the best show of cut-flowers, two premiums, 2, 1.50.
 For the best bouquet of flowers, 75 cents.
 For the best single flower, \$2.
 For Committee to distribute in gratuities, five dollars.
 Those receiving the award for collection, cannot receive award for single flower.

One copy of "Harris on Insects" will be at the disposal of the Committee, in lieu of the premiums offered for the best collection of flowers.

HYMNS, SONGS, AND ESSAYS.

For the best Song, \$5.

For the best Essay on Agriculture, 6.

For the best Hymn, 2.

MANUFACTURES.

Premiums and Gratuities will be awarded for Manufactured Articles, not exceeding thirty-seven dollars.

For the best lot of six pairs Boots and Shoes, two premiums, \$3, 2.

For the best single pair, 1.

For the best lot of Hosiery and Knit Goods, two premiums, 4, 2.

For the best lot of Willow or Rattan Baskets, two premiums, 2, 1.

For the best collection of Photographs or Paintings, two premiums, 3, 2.

For the best carriage of home manufacture, 5.

For the best Carriage Harness, 3.

For the best collection of Tin Plate Work, 2.

To be distributed at the discretion of the Committee, if required, ten dollars.

FANCY ARTICLES.

The committee will make awards for Fancy Articles, not exceeding in amount, twenty-five dollars.

For the best specimen of Worsted Work, two premiums, \$3, 2.

For the best specimen of sewing-machine Fancy Work, two do., 3, 2.

REPORTS.

For the further promotion of Agriculture, and the encouragement to Committees to make full Reports, accompanied with such statements as will be of general interest and service, the Society offers additional premiums, as follows:

For the best statement of the course pursued in raising a premium Vegetable crop, \$3.

For the best Report, three premiums, 8, 6, 4.

MANURES.

For the best experiment with Manure, with a statement in writing, which is to be left with the Secretary previous to the first of October, showing the kind and cost, two premiums, \$10, 6.

The following standard for crops was adopted, falling below which no crop shall be deemed entitled to a premium:

For Indian Corn, fifty bushels to the acre.

" Wheat, twenty bushels to the acre.

" Oats, thirty-five bushels to the acre.

" Barley, forty bushels to the acre.

" Rye, fifteen bushels to the acre.

" Potatoes, two hundred and fifty bushels to the acre.

" Turnips, five hundred bushels to the acre.

" Carrots, six hundred bushels to the acre.

" Onions, three hundred bushels to the acre.

" Beets, eight hundred bushels to the acre.

" Beans, twenty bushels to the acre.

" Hay, three tons to the acre.

All premiums will be awarded on the following conditions, viz :

All persons exhibiting breeding stock, are required to state in writing, to the Secretary, *at the time of making their entries*, the breed and pedigree of the animals, so far as known to them.

Competitors for premiums for herds or single cows, are required to state in writing, to the Secretary, at the time of *making their entries*, the time when said cows last calved, and how they have been fed. They can select any two cows, and bull, (if one) from the herd, and enter them for the best and second best single cows, and best bull also.

All persons competing for the premiums for Crops, are required to make their entries with the Chairman of the Committee on Crops, and receive from him a blank to be filled out, in writing, as follows:—For Hay, on or before June 1st; for Grain Crops, on or before July 1st; for Corn and Root Crops, on or before August 1st, 1870; and no person will be paid unless all these conditions are complied with.

First Day.

The FAIR and EXAMINATION of the STOCK, excepting Horses, will commence on the first day of the Fair, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and all animals will be required to remain in the pens until 3 o'clock, P. M., or until released by the Committee.

The PLOWING MATCH will commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Second Day.

The Examination of HORSES will take place at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the second day.

General Rules.**1ST.**

All entries of *Stock* must be made with the Secretary, previous to 10 o'clock, A. M., of the first day of the Fair, unless detained by sufficient reasons, to be entitled to a premium.

2D.

All competitors for premiums must enter their articles previous to 10 o'clock, A. M., of the first day of the Fair.

3D.

All articles exhibited, must remain during the Fair.

4TH.

No animal or article will be entitled to a premium, which is removed by the owner without permission of the Committee of Arrangements.

5TH.

All animals or articles exhibited, will have all possible care of the Committee, but must be at the risk of the owners.

6TH.

No animal or article for which a premium has been awarded by the Society in a previous year, will be entitled to another, unless it be of a higher grade, excepting all male breeding stock.

7TH.

Upon application to the Chairman, the Committee on

Crops, will visit any farm, field, or crops entered for premium.

8TH.

It will be optional with the various Committees, to award premiums or not, as the thing entered for it may in their judgment deserve, whether there is competition or not.

9TH.

All persons in the County may compete for the premiums offered; but in case any one is awarded to a person not a member of the Society, the admission fee of a member will be deducted; but premiums and gratuities, of less sums than the admission fees, will be paid on demand, to all persons to whom they are awarded.

10TH.

All premiums awarded, not called for within thirty days, will be added to the capital stock of the Society.

11TH.

Any person may become a member of this Society, by signing the constitution, and if a male, paying to the Treasurer two dollars, and if a female, one dollar.

12TH.

All persons competing for Plowing, shall make their entries with the Secretary, previous to the first day of the Fair.

13TH.

All neat stock and horses must be kept in the county at least four months next preceding the exhibition, and all male breeding stock nine months, either before and after, or before or after the time of the exhibition.

